

the left wing. Each section is left with only one railroad line, and the correspondents, the section in the center through the threatened loss of its Petrograd railroad being apparently in the greatest danger.

The Russians are about to raise a huge new army which will number some 2,000,000 men, according to an interview obtained in Petrograd with Gen. Polovarov.

"We are confident of our ability to safeguard Petrograd," he said. "Our army can stand the winter without any reason. Everything is ready for that purpose. A new force of 2,000,000 men will be trained far behind the fighting line and will be ready to take the field in the spring. Gen. Ruzsky, commander in chief of the Petrograd front with several armies at his immediate disposal."

CROSS THE ZLOTA-LIPA.

Austrians Pierce Front in Eastern Galicia at Several Points.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. VIENNA, via Amsterdam, Aug. 28.—The operations in Galicia have resumed and the Russians, still holding a small strip of Austrian territory in this province, are to be driven back, according to Austrian intentions. The statement from headquarters to-night tells of numerous Austrian successes in this field. It follows:

Our armies in eastern Galicia broke through the front of the Zlota-Lipa River, which has been swollen for some weeks, at several points yesterday. We are fighting here on the field of one of our first battles in the war, east and southeast of Lemberg, east of Przemyśl, as well as west of Podhaje, Monastir and Gusha.

We forced the enemy back between Opatow and Bilyzys. We have taken Russian positions to the extent of thirty kilometers (nineteen miles). Austro-Hungarian regiments between Opatow and Dunajec have taken Bazyli. German troops have pursued and defeated the enemy. We have made twenty officers and 6,000 men prisoners.

North of Galicia, in Russia, the enemy vainly attempted to recapture lost positions by our attacks, but was forced to evacuate the battle ground and commenced to-day a retreat along the whole front.

West of Vladimir Wolinski the engagements have become extensive. The army of Gen. Puhhallo is pursuing the enemy in the direction of Luck. North of the Pripiet marshes our allies are approaching the town of Kadi. Austro-Hungarian forces near Kanine-Litovsk drove the enemy from positions northwest and east of the town.

ATTACKING NEAR RIGA.

German Offensive Toward Friedland, Says Petrograd.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PETROGRAD, Aug. 28.—While the Russian armies continue to retreat in order the Germans are attacking with renewed vigor in the direction of Friedland, southwest of Riga, says the War Office to-day. The official statement says:

In the Riga region there is no change. In the direction of Friedland the fighting continues. The Germans are attempting to break through the railway from Kreusburg and Mitau in the direction of Vilna. On the right bank of the Vilia, and also between the Vilia and the Niemien. On Thursday and Friday the German offensive was checked.

Yesterday the fighting continued with near guard actions, the offensive being concentrated in the direction of Bielostok.

On the upper Bug, the Zlota-Lipa and the Dniester on Friday night and to-day the Germans attempted to attack in many sectors, especially in the region north of Berezany and also to the west of Lodz. The German offensive was checked. The German offensive was checked.

FEARS CRISIS IN GERMANY.

Socialist Paper Predicts Financial Trouble After the War.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Aug. 28.—In a comment on the new German war loan the Berlin *Vorwaerts*, the socialist organ, calls attention to what it considers the alarming financial situation which the war will produce in Germany. The *Vorwaerts* says:

"After the war the imperial debt and pensionable will demand an annual expenditure of at least 2,500,000,000 marks (\$825,000,000), or a little less than the united ordinary and extraordinary imperial expenditure for 1913. In other words the income of the empire hitherto will suffice to pay only the interest on the national debt. For all other expenses new sources of taxation must be created. Whoever remembers the taxation controversies of 1908 and 1909 can easily imagine into what internal political difficulties the war is leading us."

DESTROYS BRITISH FACTORY.

Submarine Wrecks Benzol Plant Near Harrington, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 28.—The German Admiralty issued a statement to-day announcing the destruction of a benzol factory and warehouse near Harrington, England, by the gunfire of a submarine, and denying the British Admiralty's report that a British submarine had destroyed a German submarine off Ostend.

BRITISH SHELL BELGIAN COAST.

Warships Bombard Ostend, Bruges and Middlekerke.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—An official German statement received from Berlin by wireless announces that British warships have again raided the Belgian coast, bombarding Ostend, Bruges and Middlekerke. The statement adds that no important military damage was done.

A dispatch from Amsterdam says that more than 200 German soldiers were killed or wounded in the recent British bombardment of Zeebrugge and that number of German guns were badly damaged.

RELIGIOUS REPORT GERMAN FIRING.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 28.—The following Belgian official statement was received here to-night by wireless.

On the night of August 27 and also on the morning and afternoon of August 28 there was intermittent firing by the enemy from the direction of Hammele, Noordhoek and Perwez on our front without result.

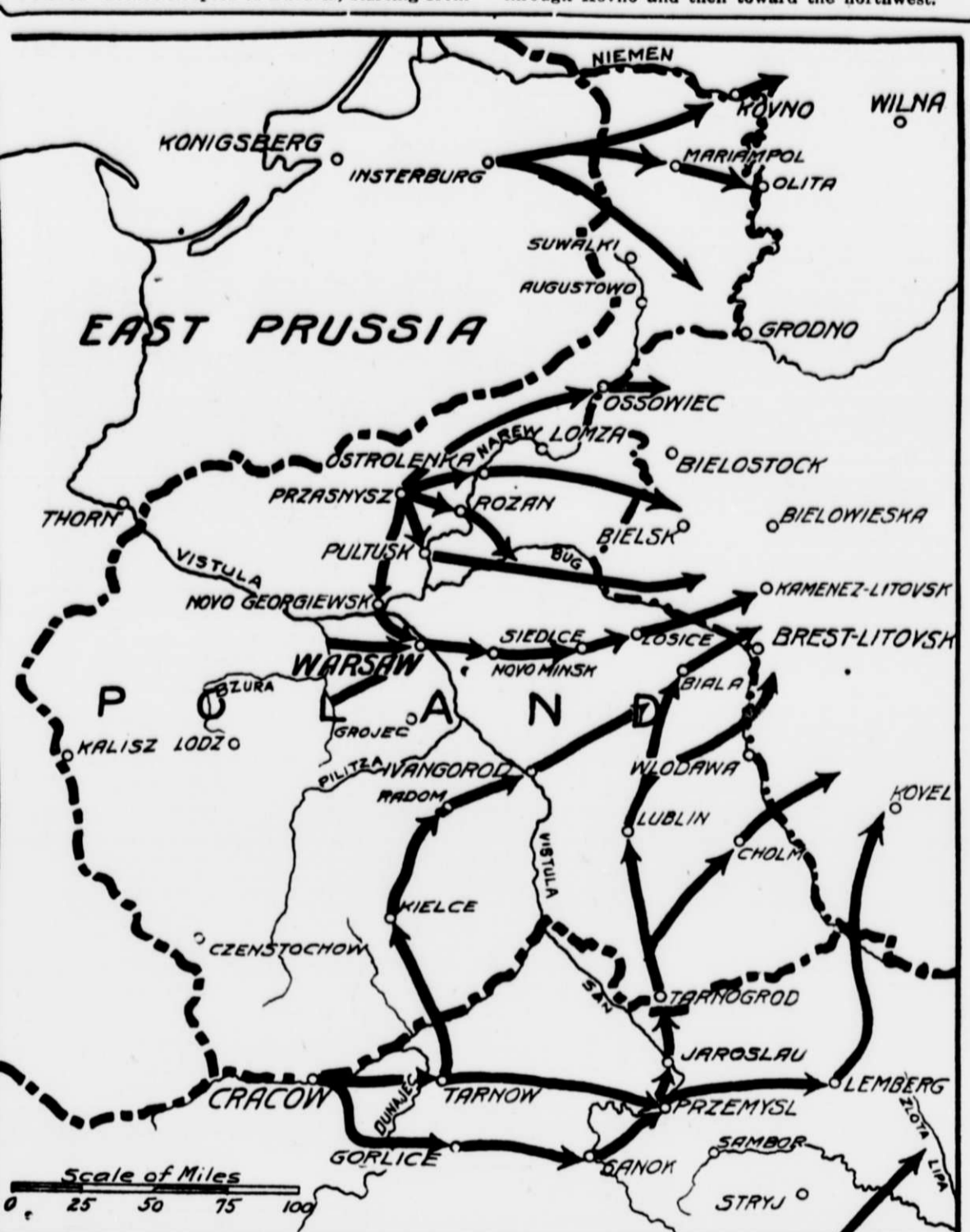
There were no infantry actions.

AS the Austro-Germans have driven the Russians out of nearly all of Russian Poland (the frontiers of which are shown on the map) it is interesting to note just what the Germans have accomplished since the beginning of their unparalleled offensive in the early days of last May. Von Mackensen, starting from Cracow and the Dunajec, has followed the course roughly shown on the map, now being east of Brest-Litovsk and in the neighborhood of Kovno. Prince Leopold of Bavaria, starting from

the famous Bzura lines west of Warsaw, captured the Polish capital and now has reached Kamien-Litovsk.

Gen. von Hindenburg, starting from the region of Przasnysz, had many fortresses in his path, but notwithstanding these obstructions, he has forced his way to a point east of Bielostok.

Gen. von Buelow, who, it may be supposed, started from Insterburg, and whose armies are a part of Von Hindenburg's forces, penetrated through Kovno and then toward the northwest.



BIDS ALLIES IN WEST GIVE AID TO RUSSIA

J. L. Garvin Fears for Moscow Unless France and Britain Are Aroused.

CONSTANTINOPLE NEEDED

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 28.—J. L. Garvin, editor of the *Pull Mall Gazette*, in a long editorial to-day says that the German victories in Russia are as much of a menace to France and Great Britain as if they had been won in either of those countries. He believes that if something is not done and done quickly by the Allies, either in France or in Belgium or at the Dardanelles, the German will attempt to force their way to Kiev or Moscow, and not infrequently to Petrograd.

He says in part:

"The chief main object is still to break down one way or another, the Grand Duke's fighting power and prevent the recovery of his offensive strength and knock Russia out of the war."

"As to what may happen if the Vilia base is once seized, a glance at the map will show that a sort of strategic triangle, roughly measuring 400 miles each way. The capture of Moscow, if it could be achieved, would be for many reasons a far more serious matter. It would plant an enemy in the heart of the Russian railway system, and would involve a lateral movement depriving our allies of their chief arsenals."

"The attempt would be daring and hazardous, but must by no means be regarded as impossible in view of the German command of modern transport supplies. The Germans in all likelihood will advance against both Petrograd and Moscow."

"I will not repeat now what I have previously written about the chances of German failure. I rather dwell upon the imperative duty of the western Allies, Britain above all, to come to the aid of our allies at the right moment when the German plans for the future are fully disclosed."

"Considering all things the best military opinion is that the Germans will not reach either Petrograd, Moscow or Kiev, but we must not blind ourselves to the fact that they may be tough or go for all three places."

"We judge that at best it will be seven or eight months before Russia can turn and offer decisive battle or act with full weight upon the defensive. Even then the positions the Germans have secured in Russia and the new railway connections with Germany can mean nothing less than a tremendous contest, in which a Russian advance, forced by sheer weight, will be as slow as their retreat."

"What can be done to help Russia? I am convinced the answer, the speediest of solution is the road to Constantinople. There can be no abandonment of this design without deadly risk to the aid of our allies at the right moment and dominance in the east."

GERMAN SUBJECTS FLEE.

Feeling Against Them in Turkey Causes Wholesale Exodus.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Rumanian correspondent of an overseas newspaper telegraphs that a wholesale exodus from Constantinople, Adrianople and other Turkish towns is in progress. Crowded trains are arriving across the Rumanian border daily. Two trains filled with German subjects have reached Lompanka.

An American who left Constantinople wires from Athens that the situation in the Turkish capital is desperate and that feeling against the Germans is now openly expressed. The belief is growing, he says, that the moment for driving the Germans out of Turkey is approaching.

Provisions in Constantinople are selling at exorbitant prices and the population is in a state of panic.

TRENCHES DESTROYED.

Turks Take Allies' Positions at Sedd-el-Bahr.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Berlin and London, Aug. 28.—The following official Turkish report regarding the operations at the Dardanelles, dated August 26, was made public to-day:

"Nothing has occurred except now and then artillery and infantry fighting at Anafarta. At Sedd-el-Bahr the artillery of our left wing destroyed part of the enemy's trenches. From other points there is nothing in particular to report."

GERMAN LOSSES 2,277,952.

Prussian Casualties to August 24 Placed at 1,740,838.

GERMAN LOSSES 2,277,952.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. AMSTERDAM, via London, Aug. 28.—The Rotterdam *Courant* says that the total Prussian casualties up to August 24 were 1,740,838 and that the Bavarian, Saxon and Wurttemberg lists, including the first week in August, give total casualties of 537,114, or a total of 2,277,952 for the entire German army.

BRIG-GEN. E. A. COWANS INJURED.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Brig-Gen. E. A. Cowans has been wounded at the Dardanelles. The War Office announced to-day that he was among those of eighty-five officers killed or wounded in the recent fighting at Sedd-el-Bahr.

5,000 ALLIES KILLED AT ANAFARTA LANDING

Turks Post Batteries on Asiatic Shore to Support Gallipoli Guns.

GREECE THREATENS TURKEY WITH WAR

Is Preparing Sharp Protest Against Persecutions in Asia Minor.

ATHENS, via London, Aug. 28.—The Greek Government is preparing a protest, amounting practically to an ultimatum, to Turkey on the subject of the persecutions of Greek residents in Asia Minor. It became known here to-day. The fact that the Greek censor made no effort to suppress the information is regarded as significant.

In view of the attitude of M. Venizelos, who is at the helm in Greek affairs, it is believed that the protest now being put in shape for transmission will result in a breaking off of diplomatic relations and actual war is not considered impossible.

The chief grievance to be mentioned in the protest is the driving of 300,000 Greeks from their homes on the coast of Asia Minor by the Turks. These Greeks were forced to leave their homes and business and take up their residence in the interior of Asia Minor.

MONTENEGRINS WIN.

Repulse Austrians, Says Report, in Cattaro Territory.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The Montenegrin Consul-General here received an official statement from Cetinje to-day announcing the resumption of fighting between Montenegrin and Austrian advance detachments. The statement, dated August 26, follows:

"A lively engagement occurred yesterday near the mouth of the Gulf of Cattaro between our posts and rather strong detachments of Austrians. The fight lasted two hours. The Austrians retired, leaving numerous dead on the field. Ten prisoners remained in our hands. King Nicholas has gone to the front."

BULGAR CABINET FIRM.

Insists on Neutrality Unless 'Rights' Are Restored.

SOFIA, via London, Aug. 28.—In reply to the demand of the opposition that Parliament be convoked immediately, an inspired statement appears to-day in a government organ saying that if conditions affecting Bulgaria are modified through the granting of new demands, to such an extent as to call for intervention, the government will call Parliament together at once.

The present intention of the Cabinet, the statement continues, is to adhere to its policy of neutrality unless the alleged rights "which" Bulgaria after the second Balkan war are restored.

The opposition has been condemning the government's attitude as contrary to the best interests of the country.

CANADA SENDING MORE MEN.

Thirteen Battalions to Be Drawn for Active Service.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 28.—The Government has issued instructions that thirteen battalions of Canadian troops prepared for active service in northern Portugal, according to an announcement made in the National Council to-day by Dr. Silva, Minister of the Interior.

Dr. Silva said that the monarchists had attacked the barracks of a regiment stationed at Ovar, twelve miles southeast of Braga and many persons were wounded. The Government is taking precautions against the revolutionists and has asked arms and bombs. The situation now is described as normal.

ITALIANS LEADER TRENT AND TRIESTE

Invaders Make Slow but Steady Progress in Developing Movement.

ACTIVITY NEAR DOBERDO

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ROME, Aug. 28.—Reports from the front indicate that the Italian troops are making steady progress in their enveloping movements against both Trent and Trieste, although the advance is slow. In accordance with instructions given by Gen. Cadorna, commander-in-chief of the Italian forces, efforts are being made to spare the towns in the path of the Italian armies to the greatest degree possible.

The Italian movement now is divided into two well defined operations, one having Trent for its objective and the other Trieste.

The Austrians are continuing the bombardment of Borgo di Val Sugana, but without serious results to the town, according to the official reports. This town has not been occupied by the Italians, as the communiqué of yesterday pointed out, but the surrounding mountains are in the hands of the Italians.

Italian artillery has been active in the Isorno district, bombarding Austrian encampments and armored motor cars which sought the higher Isorno road, and on the Carso plateau the Italian guns bombarded the Austrians near Doberto, southeast of the forest occupied by the Italians, between Strausina and San Martino, which was bombarded recently by the Austrians. This district is immediately north of Montefalco.

The official statement issued by the Italian War Office to-day follows:

"The Austrians continued bombarding Borgo yesterday, but the damage inflicted was slight."

Austrian attacks against our positions at Selkof and Zelankof were repulsed.

In the Piezzo zone we bombarded a number of the Austrian encampments and a column of armored motor cars strung along the higher Isorno road which was stopping traffic."

On the Carso plateau we effectively bombarded the Austrian station at the Doberto lakes water works and also columns of troops marching between Doberto and Marconetti.

Further particulars concerning our recent success in the Stron Valley show that the enemy sustained considerable losses and abandoned a large number of mitrailleuses, a large quantity of ammunition and sixteen cases of bombs."

We also have ascertained that the Sacarana and Pozzati fortifications were heavily damaged. Some of the batteries were destroyed and some have been removed to other positions from which they still answer our batteries."

Among the material taken in the trenches won on the Versic slope near Montefalco we found two pieces of apparatus apparently used for throwing inflammable liquids."

ITALIAN ATTACKS FAIL.

Austrians Report a Success East of Polazzo.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. VIENNA, via Amsterdam, Aug. 28.—Violent Italian attacks during the last twenty-four hours have been repulsed by the Austrians, says a statement from Vienna to-day evening. The statement follows:

In the coastal region the enemy attempted to attack last night and this morning in several points, but was everywhere repulsed. He attempted attacks also east of Polazzo, at San Martino, on the Doberto plateau and at the high positions northeast of the Tolmino bridgehead."

Fighting continues at Filtach. In the Tyrol the Italians are retreating from our positions to the northwest of Lake Lugano."

WELSH STRIKE SPREADING.

Conference of Miners and Officials Results in Deadlock.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 28.—The South Wales coal mine strike is viewed with increasing alarm. It is now reported that 13,000 miners are idle and a fear is expressed by the London papers that the strike movement will spread rapidly.

David Lloyd George, at a conference to-day with Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, and delegates representing the miners, but the result was a deadlock. Mr. Lloyd George insisted that the award made in the arbitration settlement on July 20 must stand, it having been accepted at the time by the miners as well as by the owners. The present trouble seems to be not so much a question of wages, which were increased at the end of the recent strike, but of the date on which the increase is to become effective. The miners demand immediate action.

While the government officials are discussing the trouble and making appointments with the labor leaders, the miners themselves are joining the strike movement with alarming rapidity. Four thousand have left work in Monmouthshire, and the colliers in the western valleys are still idle.

FRANCE UPHOLDS INTERNMENT.

Aviator Gilbert, Who Left Switzerland, Ordered to Return.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Aug. 28.—The French aviator, Eugene Gilbert, who recently escaped from Switzerland, where he had been interned, was ordered to-day to return to that country by the French Government. Gilbert was forced to land on Swiss territory a few days ago because of engine trouble. He had just completed a raid on Friedrichshafen.

The Swiss authorities interned him, granted him a certain amount of liberty on parole. He dressed himself in woman's clothes and tried to escape, but was caught. Later he was more successful and reaching Paris was given an enthusiastic reception by the public.

The government did not believe that it had any right to Gilbert's services under the circumstances and so called on him to return to Switzerland, where he had broken his parole.

REVOLT IN NORTH PORTUGAL.

Regimental Barracks Near Braga Attacked by Monarchists.

LONDON, Aug. 27, via Paris, Aug. 28.—The monarchist movement has taken the form of an insurrection in northern Portugal, according to an announcement made in the National Council to-day by Dr. Silva, Minister of the Interior.

Dr. Silva said that the monarchists had attacked the barracks of a regiment stationed at Ovar, twelve miles southeast of Braga and many persons were wounded. The Government is taking precautions against the revolutionists and has asked arms and bombs. The situation now is described as normal.

BERLIN WANTS U. S. TO KEEP ITS PLEDGE

Continued from First Page.

at home and the effect of such a concession upon that sentiment. There is good reason to believe that the German guarantees are likely to take the form of an order to submarine commanders against attacking passenger vessels, pending further negotiations."

This, according to the German viewpoint, would insure a more favorable reception of the new policy in Germany and would give the United States the assurances which it has been seeking.

"Negotiations," it was pointed out, might include any steps which the United States might take to promote an understanding as to the freedom of the seas.

While many here believe that if Germany formally gave such a pledge she would not be under any circumstances to depart from it later, it was pointed out that anything short of a flat guarantee for the remainder of the war would always leave the possibility of further trouble.

Much importance was attached here to the information that Germany will not negotiate with the United States on the controversy with Great Britain as a condition to her settlement of the submarine controversy. Germany perhaps realizes that an such an attempt would be futile and would react upon her. This Government already has indicated to the Berlin Foreign Office that it could not negotiate with Germany in regard to this Government's relations with England, and if Germany had insisted upon making action by the United States against Germany a condition to the settlement of the submarine issue, the entire negotiations might have been jeopardized.

Reports that Germany already has proposed to suspend submarine operations on passenger vessels if the United States will arrange a modus vivendi with Great Britain meeting the British blockade are, of course, erroneous. Germany has not submitted any proposal of this character. In fact nothing formal has yet been laid before the State Department except a communication notifying this government that Germany will give full satisfaction in the submarine matter if the United States will inform the United States of her submarine commander exceeded his instructions.

Inasmuch as nothing will be done until the Arabic case has been disposed of it is likely to be several days before any developments come in the situation. Germany has already indicated that she will inform the United States of her submarine commander exceeded his instructions.

President Wilson's references in his last note to the freedom of the seas and his statement that this Government stood ready to act as the "common friend" who may be privileged to suggest a way to the belligerents in maintaining such freedom never have been officially interpreted. They were regarded at the time as assurances to Berlin that this Government would move against British violations of American rights in connection with the British blockade of Germany. The statements were looked upon also as designed to bring Germany to a more conciliatory frame of mind as to the settlement of the submarine issue and apparently is the effect they have had.

Mediation Considered.

It was acknowledged here to-day that these sentences in the President's last note had a great deal to do with Germany's final decision to make concessions to the United States.

Many here have thought that the President's suggestion that this Government might act as a common friend indicated a possible intention on his part to attempt to bring Great Britain and Germany to an understanding through which Germany would give up her unlawful submarine attacks upon British commerce and Great Britain would do away with the allied blockade of Germany.

Germany had tried on one or two occasions to get the President to move in this direction, but this time he has declined to go further than to transmit to England any proposal which Germany might care to make on the subject.

When the original suggestion of Germany was conveyed to England, Great Britain turned it down, and the President has done nothing since on his own initiative.

Many in Washington believe that the President has been actuated chiefly by a desire to keep the submarine and the British blockade issues separate, fearing that if he allowed them to become confused the case of the United States against both Germany and Great Britain would be greatly weakened. Therefore, if the submarine issue is disposed of, it is argued that he will have a much freer hand in undertaking negotiations with England in regard to her blockade policy.

It has been the German contention ever since the submarine issue became acute that the President had a great opportunity. Wilson a great opportunity. It was said if he succeeded in bringing about an understanding between Germany and Great Britain on the submarine and blockade issues it might very well be the opening wedge for a more pretentious move in the direction of peace. These arguments have been regarded by the President and his advisers but far as merely a bait thrown out by Germany to induce this government to act.

SAYS BERLIN DECEIVES.

Paris Questions German Good Faith in Verbal Controversy.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The *Figaro*, commenting on the situation between Germany and the United States, expresses the opinion that the Washington Administration will no longer be satisfied with empty words and that Berlin, aware of this, is trying to gain at least a few days time.

"Germany is a universal distributor of excuses," the *Figaro* says. "She handed them to Denmark off to Holland, and would like to hand them to the United States. The point is, will the American government be satisfied with such base excuses? For German excuses imply neither repentance nor intention not to repeat. The Wilhelmstrasse expects that she will be quiet for a platitude. But the German pitcher has gone to the American well to drink off its bottom. It is cracked for further use. A new pitcher is wanted. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will no longer be satisfied with empty words. Berlin is well aware of it and is doing everything to gain at least a few days."

The *Journal des Debats*, commenting on Germany's new attitude toward the United States, asks: "Has Germany finally learned that American patience is not weakness? It is certain that President Wilson will not bargain over principles."

The *Temps* praises the logic and clearness of President Wilson's note to Austria, but asks: "Will he be equally firm and logical in the present German debate, or will he be deceived with German excuses and promises?"

NORTH BEACH

Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Direct routes via Queensboro bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS. Grand Carnival Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

EVENTS IN THE WAR ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY

The German forces invading France are near La Fere, 85 miles from Paris. A declaration of war by Turkey against the Allies is expected momentarily.

Berlin reports the defeat of five Russian army corps at Allenstein, East Prussia. Petrograd, on the other hand, announces the capture of Allenstein by the Russians and the retreat of the Germans from that city. Soldau and Bischoffsburg. Two hundred German prisoners, wounded in the naval battle of Heligoland Bight, are landed at Harwich, England.

LAUDS GERMANY'S SOLDIERS.

Reichstag President Says That Nation is Confident of Victory.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BERLIN, via London, Aug. 28.—The Reichstag adjourned yesterday amid scenes of great enthusiasm and patriotism. It remained for the Social Democrats to bring up the only disquieting question, that of the freedom of the press.

At the conclusion of the session President Kapp delivered the following words while the entire house stood: "With unanimity of which we are proud our thoughts have been directed to our soldiers—our soldiers and our allies who are staking their lives for German right and honor. The Reichstag has granted the means requisite to the powerful continuation of this war of existence."

"Germany looks forward to a great decisive battle without presumption, but with confidence that our and our allies' glorious victories will hasten the end of the war."

French Report Bombardment in Flanders. Also in the Argonne District.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Aug. 28.—There has been very little activity on the French front during the last twenty-four hours. In the Argonne last night the French army made numerous attempts to shell the French trenches but were unsuccessful. There was a battle with tanks and trench guns in the sector of Argonne.

Artillery action occurred in the Argonne, where our batteries stopped the enemy's attempts at La Fille-Morte, Marie Therese, St. Hubert and La Four-de-Paris.

There was commencing in Le Poteau wood, in the Forest of Paroy and in the Voignes, in the sector of Chagnette and Launois.

The afternoon statement said: "Last night saw some artillery engagements around Solchey and Nampville, as well as in the vicinity of Roye. There was also fighting with bombs on the plateau of queneviers and the plateau of Noyon-sur-Ferme."

In the Argonne our artillery on several occasions checked the advances of the enemy to bombard our trenches. The night passed without incident on the remainder of the front."

French aviators during the night bombarded the railroad station at Chantel-en-Argonne.

BIG GUNS AT WORK ON WESTERN FRONT

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